

JUDGE McCoy, United States District Judge, has issued a restraining order against the declaring of the recent prohibition election in Atlanta.

COLUMBIA had a very serious fire the first of the week, destroying fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth of property. It was supposed to be accidental, and the loss is partly covered by insurance.

A DELEGATION of Senators and Representatives together with two members of the Supreme bench attended the funeral of Mr. Hendricks; also all members of the Cabinet except Secretary Manning.

THE Democrats of Virginia, in spite of Governor Fitz Lee's opposition, have decided to celebrate the overthrow of Little Billy Mahone and his party with a grand inauguration ball in Richmond on January 1st.

THE first prohibition gun of the season was fired in the Legislature on Tuesday. It comes from Abbeville county. Some of the representatives from that county favor the bill while others are opposed to it.

THE *Erskine Student*, published by a committee of the Senior Class of Erskine College, has been received at this office. It is a neatly gotten up sheet and will compare favorably with other college journals of this and other States.

PEOPLE having business with the various departments in Washington have noticed a marked change in the manners of the employees. Formerly insolence and impertinence was the rule, now politeness and attention is the rule.

THE Governor has appointed Mr. W. Perry Murphy, of Colleton, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. F. Hay Gantt as Solicitor of the second circuit. He was chosen from a dozen names who applied for the position and is doubtless an admirable selection.

THE President reconsidered his determination to be present at the funeral of Vice-President Hendricks at the earnest solicitation of friends from all over the country. An accident which has left the Government without a head.

COL. A. P. BUTLER, who has so long efficiently served the State as Commissioner of Agriculture, has been re-elected to that important office. No better man could have been found in the State, and it is a well-deserved compliment to this able and efficient officer of the State Government.

At the sale of the Rock Hill *Herald* a few days ago, Mr. J. J. Hull was the highest bidder. Mr. Hull has edited the *Herald* for a number of years and through his influence it has grown constantly in popularity, and we predict that under his control it will continue to take its stand among the best county papers of the State.

THE reports of the committees appointed by the reform caucus which met recently in Columbia is the best vindication and highest commendation which our State government could have received. The reformers were loud in their denunciation of the administration of the affairs of the State, but upon investigation they were unable to find facts to support them.

THE Philadelphia *Record* says: "It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Randall has devoted the greater part of the summer to a scheme of tariff reform with which he will be prepared to dazzle and delight the country as soon as Congress has been organized. With the committee on appropriations unchanged, Mr. Randall also has a plan for running the next House, for electing himself to the Presidency, and for carrying Pennsylvania by 82,000 majority. Considering that he has exagitated all these plans in the few leisure moments not occupied in begging for Federal offices or in filling the public service with his retainers, the industry of our local statesman is phenomenal as phenomenal as his infinite variety. There has been nothing like it recorded since the days of Nick Bottom the weaver, who was prepared to play *Pyramus*, and *Thythis*, and the *Lion*, and every other part in the drama, rather than abate his self-importance or give any one else a show."

The Farmers in Congress.

The Farmers' National Congress met in annual session on the 2nd inst. at Indianapolis, Ind. for the purpose of discussing and advocating legal reforms of importance to agriculturists. They recommended the creation of Secretary of Agriculture as a cabinet officer. The Congress is composed of representative farmers from nearly every State, and they will doubtless exercise a great influence for good over the interests of that class. South Carolina should be represented in such meetings.

Prohibition in the State.

There is a strong effort being made by the friends of prohibition to force it into the politics of the State, and the probabilities are that sooner or later they will succeed. When it becomes an issue in any campaign we may expect to see the Democracy of South Carolina divided and opportunity given to the Radical party to re-establish itself in power. We do not defend whiskey drinking or intemperance, but we are opposed to legislation which will interfere with the rights of citizens and which will endanger the cause of good government in South Carolina.

We do not believe that the anticipated good will be accomplished by prohibitive legislation. Such legislation encroaches upon the province of

the church. It is the duty of our spiritual pastors and masters to teach the people that whiskey drinking is wrong, and that it is just as great a wrong to buy whiskey as it is to sell it. When the people are educated to this point there will be little need of legislation on the subject. Until then such laws will be but the dead forms of words photographed on our statute books. If there is to be any legislation on the subject, punish the man who buys it as well as the man who sells it; but as long as there are men who are willing to buy there will be men who are willing to sell it.

The Department of Agriculture.

In a recent issue of the *News and Courier* a letter from B. R. Tillman on the Agricultural Department of the State was published. The following reply from the Commissioner of Agriculture will be of interest to our readers, as showing what has been done by the Commissioner:

The board of agriculture is composed of the Governor, the Hon. J. N. Lipscomb, the Hon. D. P. Duncan, the Hon. A. S. J. Perry and the Hon. W. D. Johnson, and they are too well known in the State for any one to believe that any public trust committed to their charge would be discharged in any other way than for the best interests of the whole people. But a glance at the work of the department will show that it has accomplished great good for all classes of our people, and particularly for the farming interests.

Under its supervision the amount of royalty received by the State has been greatly increased, the analysis of fertilizers has not only kept up the standard of those goods, but has resulted in increased sales at greatly reduced prices. The publications of the department have gone into every part of the country, informing our own people on agricultural matters and giving information to strangers of the resources and advantages of South Carolina. The exhibit of the products of the State at the World's Exposition at New Orleans last winter was a grand representation of our resources and is of itself the highest evidence of the efficiency and usefulness of the department. I think that a more careful perusal of the annual reports of the commissioner will convince Capt. Tillman, and all others, that the department has done more in the past year for the whole people, and especially for the farmers, for an analysis of its work will show that the end always sought to be accomplished, in every branch of its work, has been the promotion of the agricultural interest of South Carolina. The establishment of an experimental station is very important, and the reports show that the board has had this in view all the time, and has only been prevented from carrying it into execution by the small amount of money available for the support of the department.

The department has now passed the experimental stage of its existence, and is entering upon the work that promises so much good in the future. The little time at my command prevents me from replying in detail to Capt. Tillman's letter, but I am prepared to do this in due time and am confident that I can prove to any disinterested person that the department deserves praise and support rather than blame and condemnation.

The "Economic Caucus."

Considerable attention has been drawn to the "caucus" of members of the Legislature, held for the purpose of devising means of reducing the expenses of the State government. We borrow the word *caucus* from the daily papers in whose columns have originally appeared the proceedings of the several meetings. These meetings, however, lacked the essentials of the caucus, in that the proceedings were not secret, nor was any action of the assembly binding on the participants.

The gatherings were rather in the nature of consultations; and they are not to be criticised on the score of privacy, except on the ground that all that the participants claimed should be done, might far better have been done in the Legislature itself. It would be grossly unjust to those members who did not see fit to take part in the conferences to say that these gentlemen are less desirous of reform, so far as reform may be necessary and practicable, than those who preferred the "caucus" method. It would seem that the floor of the House, and of the Senate, is the place to state grievances and seek proper remedies. It would have been far better, certainly more in keeping with the dignity of the General Assembly, if these gentlemen of the "caucus" had submitted their views to the two branches of that body. If we mistake not, there is in each branch, a committee on "retrenchment and reform." A proper reference to this committee would doubtless have evoked a statement of facts and figures as full as those procured by the "caucus" committees. An opportunity would thus have been given to every member, upon his official responsibility, to examine carefully into the alleged extravagances and look about for a remedy. As it is, it seems as if the "caucus" was rather an empty thing.

It appears, from the reports of the multitudinous committees appointed by the "caucus," that things are not quite so bad as they seem. The Agricultural Department, denounced as a humbug, turns out to be a very blessing to the farmers of the State, and an honor to the commonwealth. The Railroad Commission, which some of the members of the "caucus" wanted summarily swept out of existence, is discovered to be the precisely proper means of resistance to the aggressions of bloated corporations. The lunatic asylum, supposed to have been badly infected with the prevailing spirit of extravagance, is honestly, efficiently and economically managed. In and about the penitentiary, the only bad people are the convicts—and some means should be devised to have them earn their support outside the walls of the prison. The Columbia Canal must have at least five thousand dollars more—a sum which the "caucus" think will put it in shape to obviate any further work. The scheme for a census of the State—that is, making a copy of the United States census—at a cost of twenty-five dollars, is, in the opinion of the three lawyers to whom the matter was referred by the "caucus," unconstitutional; so the House, on Saturday, passed a bill appropriat-

ing \$25,000 for this work, only five members voting against the measure. On the appropriations for the College and the Citadel, the "caucus" were (of course) divided in opinion, and that matter was let alone. The only reduction of salaries suggested by the "caucus" is to the effect that the Clerk of the Senate and of the House should receive each \$700 instead of the present salary of \$1,000—a saving that looks small, after the hue and cry about waste of the taxpayers' money.

In the "caucus" debates there was some of the usual talk about the down-trodden farmers, with sufficient flings at the lawyers to make the remarks in keeping with the usual order of such speeches. No man with two ideas denies the proposition that all classes of people in South Carolina are dependent for their prosperity—nay, for their living itself—upon the success of our agriculture. Yet this proposition was stated in the "caucus" with all the earnestness andunction which we should expect from a statement of a truth which had never before been evolved by the human intellect. No body denies that all means should be employed to further our farming interests. But the trouble is that as things now go, most of those who weep over the farmers' wrongs are themselves seekers after the farmers' votes. So it is that the "caucus" was in a way sounded as if they were made in view of the next primary. The anti-lawyer idea is very, very old. But, somehow, those terrible lawyers make friends enough to get about what they want in the way of office; and, stranger than all else, the people will send them to the Legislature term after term. We don't understand it. We know our farmers are neither dupes nor fools. They know what they are about when they vote. And yet these wicked fellows the lawyers are continually sent to Columbia. Even the "caucus" don't expect to stop this. It is barely possible that the farmers themselves, despite though they be the wiles of the legal fraternity, have somehow discovered that the anti-lawyer idea obtains chiefly among those who are of the van-guard of the grand army of office-seekers.

No reflection is intended upon those who participated in the "caucus" when it is said that they made a mistake in the methods they adopted. We are bound to assume that these gentlemen were actuated by a desire to do good. And it is cause for rejoicing that they did no harm. They certainly do not deserve ridicule.

There may be ways of lightening the burdens of taxation—burdens bravely borne, yet none the less heavy in these times of great depression. But those ways can best be devised by the proper authority—the Legislature of the State. To the wisdom, prudence and patriotism of that body we think the people are willing to leave the whole matter of "retrenchment and reform."

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Conference of the Reformers and Other Matters of Interest in and About the State House.

(Correspondence of the *News and Herald*.) COLUMBIA, S. C., December 3.—It was the privilege of your correspondent to witness for several days the proceedings of the Legislature while in the discharge of its legitimate work, and it was also my privilege to be present at the second meeting of the so-called reformers, who by their advocacy of a playfulness policy have won for themselves the unenviable nickname of "Three for a Quarter" legislators. As the readers of THE NEWS AND HERALD may not be familiar with this reform movement, he will give a few words by way of explanation. Among the members of the Legislature there are a number of men who know very little about the machinery of government and whose ability to learn more is, to say the least, very limited. These worthy gentlemen are good, honest, hard-working, straight-forward men, to whom the smallest five-cent piece appears as big as a cart-wheel, and when they hear that a Governor, Judge or other State official receives as a salary the immense sum of two or three thousand dollars they immediately conclude that "there is something rotten in Denmark," and that the country is going to "the demitition bow-wow," and commence to cry out for "retrenchment," and dub themselves reformers.

Several days ago a meeting of these self-styled reformers was held in the House of Representatives and committees were appointed to investigate the various departments of government. There were two departments against which they were especially bitter, viz.: The Railroad Commission and the Agricultural Department. The railroad investigating committee reported that they had been courteously received and every means given them to facilitate the work of inspection, and that in their opinion the Commission was of inestimable benefit to the people of the State, and that they could find no leak in the office and no room for reform. The committee appointed to investigate the Department of Agriculture reported very favorably on the affairs of the department. By the report it was made plain that in the collection of the phosphate royalty alone thousands of dollars were saved every year, and that as a protection to the farmer who bought fertilizers the department was worth more than its cost and could not be dispensed with. It was recommended by one of the committees that the appropriation for the militia of the State be abolished. At present four dollars a head is given to the volunteer troops in the State. The Gordons will be sorry to hear that even this pittance will be taken away from them if the "three for a quarter" get control.

A number of other reports were made by various committees, but they contained nothing that could not be found in the various official reports. This caucus was composed almost entirely of farmers, for the most part, and seems to have been shrouded in mystery, and it was not known who originated the movement. It has done very little good and may do harm by establishing a precedent for the holding of secret caucuses within the Democratic party—admitting some of the farmers' "call for the cure you. This caucus would have furnished a nucleus for the establishment of an opposition party if there had been

present an unscrupulous man with brains sufficient to have given him the position of leader. Under the circumstances, however, that it is to be feared from this cause. Your correspondent hopes that he will not be misunderstood in his criticism of the meeting. He does not question the motive which animated this body, but he does think that bad means were adopted in the endeavor to accomplish a good end. The reformers claim that they were only seeking information. Their investigation only gave them the information which they could have easily obtained by reading the reports of the State officials, or if these were too voluminous by reading the summary of reports published in the columns of the *News and Courier*.

Messrs. Rutland and Brice, of the Fairfield delegation, attended the meeting. That these gentlemen were present is sufficient evidence that nothing prejudicial to South Carolina or traitorous to the Democratic party was intended. Mr. Rutland, on behalf of the committee endorsing the Railroad Commission, made a capital speech, in which he eulogized the Commission. He stated that he was still an advocate for reduction of taxes and reform in the affairs of government. Mr. Brice also advocated the same measures, and declared that though taxes may not be higher now than formerly, the tightness of the money market made the burden harder for the people to bear.

Senator Woodward and Representative Douglass did not attend the meeting, as they did not think that good would result from such a movement. They think that such measures should be introduced and not debated by extra legislative proceedings.

Among the bills recently introduced is a bill to utilize the labor of municipal and county convicts and convicts sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of one year or under upon the public roads. This bill has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Another important bill is one introduced by Mr. Douglass and endorsed by the Fairfield delegation in regard to trial justices. This bill divides the county into seven districts, viz.: First district, Featherstone and Rock Creek townships; second, Brice and Jackson's Creek; third, Gladden's Grove and Wateree; fourth, Oklawaha and Mount Zion; fifth, Bear Creek and Ridgeview; sixth, Simpson and Greenbrier; and seventh, Howard and Jones. One trial justice to be appointed by the Governor for each district. That they shall have exclusive jurisdiction in their districts; each to receive a salary of \$250 per annum, and \$100 for constable. All fines and costs collected by them to be paid to the county treasurer.

There have been a number of amendments to the Constitution proposed. It is rumored that the anti-free tuition men and the free tuition men were about to make some compromise. There was a long fight over a prohibition bill for Abbeville county. The anti-prohibitionists were victorious.

The Vote of Assembly. In the General Assembly in Richmond last week, the counting of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor was completed. The following result: Total vote cast for Governor 269,071, of which Fitzhugh Lee, Democrat, received 152,544; John S. Wise, Republican, 136,510; scattering 17. Total vote for Lieutenant-Governor 284,003, of which John E. Massey, Democrat, received 149,179; H. C. Wood, Republican, 134,791; scattering 33. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor in Scott county was not received. Lee and Massey were then declared Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for a term of four years beginning January 1, 1886.

It will not disappoint you. It is the best article known for purifying the blood and building up the health and strength. For twenty-five years erysipelas broke out in blotches on my face. I found no cure until I used Parker's Tonic two or three times. It is the medicine for me—E. C. H.

\$1,000,000 to the Charity Hospital, N. O. The Great Charity Hospital at New Orleans, La., is classed by the medical profession as one of the finest institutions of the kind in the world. Over two centuries it has been a source of life and health to a large number of the South and West. The Louisiana State Hospital, established in 1828, was the first of its kind, payable in installments, for its support, and is reimbursed by the franchise of its drawings. The next Grand Semi-Annual (th 1875) will take place on Dec. 15th, when over half a million of dollars will be scattered to its patrons everywhere. All information can be had of M. A. Richmond, New Orleans, La. "Thus, we can do good, and the world will be none the wiser, and you may get \$150,000 to ease your declining years."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chomblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

An Entertaining, Reliable House.

McMaster, Brice & Ketchin can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always reliable, prudent, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of Throat, Lungs, and chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney complaint that Elec-Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint are quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed. For sale at 50 cents a bottle by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

Indian Attrocities.

The Chiricahua Indians killed the driver of the Graham bullion team on Sunday night, sixteen miles from the San Carlos Agency, Arizona. Indians also killed orders from the late Harrison and Waldo, nine White Mountain squaws and a number of children. The reservation has been raided for sixty miles. Renegades crossed the Gila River, going south, at the sub-agency of Gen. Sheridan and his aides arrived at Fort Huachuca last week, where he is conferring with Gen. Crook.

Are You a Dyspeptic? Go at once and get a bottle of Westmoreland's Calisaya Tonic. The genuine Calisaya Tonic will cure you. Your druggist keeps it at \$1.00 per bottle. McMaster, Brice & Ketchin, Agents.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

Interesting Extracts from Documents Prepared for the Use of Congress.

The annual report of the third assistant postmaster-general shows that the total revenues during the year were \$42,560,843, expenditures, actual and estimated, including compensation to Pacific Railroad, \$50,842,415, leaving an excess of the estimated cost of the service over the gross receipts of \$8,281,571. The estimated deficiency for the next fiscal year is \$7,443,914. The gross receipts were \$765,114 or 1.7 per cent. less than the year ending June 30, 1884. A part of the decrease is attributed to the increase of the unit of weight on second-class matter from two ounces to four ounces without change in the rate of postage; but the more potent factor was the stagnation of business throughout the country. The amount required for the compensation of postmasters during the year exceeded the amount appropriated by \$243,848, which must be provided for in the deficiency appropriation bill, while in other items there were excesses of appropriations over expenditures aggregating \$1,074,361. The loss that will result from the reduction of postage on second-class matter (estimated by publishers during the next fiscal year is estimated at \$1,200,568.

SUGAR MILLING.

The annual report of the commissioner of agriculture states that the experiments undertaken with the purpose of checking the present enormous waste of sugar—fully one-half in the milling process, met with highly gratifying results so far as the direct purpose was concerned, namely, a 10 per cent. saving in sugar present in the plants subjected to experiments having been secured.

FOOD ADULTERATION.

An important series of investigations in food adulterations has been commenced. The work so far has been chiefly with butter and honey, but it is proposed to extend it until uniform methods of examination and standards of comparison are established.

THE IMITATION BUTTER FRAUDS.

The commissioner describes the results of the work of microscopical division in the discovery of a method of detecting counterfeit butter, and in this connection says: The unparalleled increase in the past few years of the manufacture and sale of various compounds of animal fats, vegetable oils and other substances, which are fraudulently represented to the public as butter, threatens the destruction of the legitimate dairy industry, which are of the largest magnitude and affects all sections of the country. It is not, he says, competition with dairying that is deprecated, but the stimulation of true dairy products, the deception of a misleading name, the use of impure substances and the dishonest sale of adulterated butter. The commissioner divides the frauds into two classes: first, the manufacture of imitation butter from cheap materials, and second, the adulteration of true butter with cheap materials. The enforcement of this law, if thought advisable by Congress, is to be placed under the control of the internal revenue department.

FOREIGN MEDICINAL PLANTS.

The commissioner, referring to the request of the American Pharmaceutical Association that the commissioner of agriculture take measures for the introduction into cultivation in this country of such important foreign medicinal plants as might be adapted to our climate in order that they might be readily obtainable in a fresh state, and that another industry might be added to our country's resources, says there is no doubt that many of the most important medicinal plants are adapted to our climate and could be cultivated in perfection; and it would seem well that means should be taken to give them a proper trial. Fears are expressed, he adds, that some of these plants are becoming exterminated in their native stations, and in respect to some of them, as for instance the ginseng plant, the time has come when they may probably be made objects of profitable cultivation.

Sam Jones managed to keep out of the way of the cyclone in his North-western tour, but he has met with a terrible blow in the discovery that a bogus Sam Jones has been doing entirely successful revival work through several towns in Minnesota.

Jay Gould's father, a staid, honest old farmer in Delaware county, New York, had very little faith in his son's capacity to get on, because he was not fond of chopping, ploughing, sowing or reaping. When the lad decided to quit his rural home, the elder Gould, it is said, handed him half a dollar, and told him he would certainly go to the devil. And he is still going there.

Ferdinand Ward's work has been lightened in Sing Sing. Instead of grinding stove castings he acts as an errand boy or porter, carrying castings from place to place in the building.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WISE'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for all the following: colic, the child, soothes the stomach, cures wind, cures whooping cough, cures all the diseases of the young child.

FORT McALLISTER.

THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, located next door to the Stables of Messrs. A. Willford & Son, is now open as a first-class SALOON AND RESTAURANT. THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, BEER, ETC., ETC., Will be served to its customers.

OUR RESTAURANT.

Will be open on the First of September, with the FIRST FRESH OYSTERS OF THE SEASON. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. COME TO SEE US. GROESCHEL & CO., PROPRIETORS. Aug 29

et al Polish.

This Polish is a Pomade and an excellent thing. With it you can, in a few minutes, brighten up any kind of metal—from a tin pot to a fine gold watch. Try a small Ten Cents Box and be convinced. For sale by W. E. AIKEN.

10,000

Duke Durham Cigarettes, just received at F. W. Habenicht's, Sept 25

CAPITAL PRIZE.
We do hereby certify that we are the arrangements for all the Monthly Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with the fac-simile of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. H. Ogleby
Commissioner.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will sell Price drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLEBY,
Pres. and Treas. National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchises were made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It orders sales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

187th Grand Monthly Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 15, 1885.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.
NOTICE.—Tickets are TEN DOLLARS ONLY. Halves, \$5. Tenth, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. \$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000. 50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000. 20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000. 20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000. 20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000. 20,000
50 do 500. 25,000
100 do 200. 20,000
200 do 100. 20,000
600 do 50. 30,000
1,000 do 25. 25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
100 Approx'n Prizes of \$200. \$20,000
100 do 100. 10,000
100 do 50. 5,000

2,275 Prizes, amounting to \$22,500.
Application for tickets should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders or New York Exchange, all payable to order. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense).

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

OR LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La., STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La., GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

GENERAL Insurance Agency

INSURE your life in the EQUITABLE LIFE of New York, one of the strongest and most reliable Companies in the world. Try a

SEMI-TONTINE POLICY, non-forfeitable after three annual payments. Insure your Property against damage from fire and lightning. Policies written in reliable, prompt-paying companies at the lowest rates allowed by Southern Tariff Association.

ONE BARREL

Pure Old Mountain Apple Brandy, just in. F. W. Habenicht.

EXCELSIOR COOKS

ALL SIZES, WITH AND WITHOUT RESERVOIR. RICHMOND "LIE," all sizes and styles. GOLDEN HARVEST, all sizes and styles. The above Stoves are first-class and warranted to give full line of cheap Stoves from \$1.50 to \$20. All styles of HEATERS for coal or wood.

Stove Furniture, Stove Repairs, Sheet Iron, black and galvanized, Tin Plate, Solder, Valley Tin, Wire, Etc. House Furnishing Goods, Wooden-ware Willow-ware, Tin-ware, Hollow-ware, Hard-ware, Yellow-ware.

Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Poles, Hubs, Leader Chilled Plovers, all sizes, A nice lot of FANCY BUCKETS.

J. H. CUMMINGS.

Buy BUCKHORN FENCE WIRE.

et al Polish.

SPOT CASH.

LOW PRICES.

Our buyer diligently worked for the Lowest Prices and best discounts when in New York recently, and we can now say we are in shape, and are willing, to make the

COME AND SEE.

Calling attention to our Dress Goods (Buttons, Trimmings, etc., to match) we will say they are pretty. Our selection of Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Edgings, Etc., is better and cheaper than usual. Postal buyers will note the low prices of our Flannels, Cotton Flannels, Bleached and Unbleached Shirting, Bleached Homespuns, Ticking, Domestic Goods of all kinds, etc., etc.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

The "Gold" and "Silver" Shirts should be examined. F & C Collins will fit and wear well. Our Hats are stylish.

SHOES AND BOOTS.

The reputation of our house in this line will be fully sustained this season. Our styles are more varied, and our stock will meet the increasing demand.

REMEMBER THE CORNER STORE.

J. M. BEATY & BRO. Sept 25